

## ROYAL DECREE BACKS MUSSOLINI REFORMS

Premier Can Enact Program Over Dissent of Chamber of Deputies.

### TEST DUE NEXT WEEK

Black Shirt Leader to Dissolve Parliament if It Prove Obstinate.

### END OF WARFARE NEAR

Capital Grows More Confident While Labor's Demands Decrease.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, New York, Nov. 10.

Under the propelling impulse of Italy's black shirt Premier, Mussolini, four big reforms actually have been started down the ways after three days' session of his new Cabinet. These measures, initiated here in Italy, which has been ridden by radicalism since the war, may be considered epochal as marking Europe's prescient tendency to swing away from excessive governmental ownership and radical practices to conservatism, economy and common sense.

None of Mussolini's reforms in this direction can be said to sit in the water yet, but as he holds a warrant of the King to accomplish them by royal decree if the Chamber of Deputies, when it meets November 12, refuses to assent, their enactment seems certain. Here are the reforms already drawn up:

First—Abolition of the law, passed at the instance of the Socialists, compelling the registration of all securities save treasury bonds, which had an effect inimical to industry.

Second—A new direct taxation measure that will reach the incomes of workmen and agriculturists who have refused to pay taxes, the collectors fearing trouble and failing to collect.

Third—The immediate sale of local telephone plants to local capital, to be followed by the sale or lease of railways to private interests, of which a consortium is now being formed by the Banca Commerciale and Milanese capitalists, who propose to take a thirty year lease and to spend 20,000,000,000 lire in electrification.

Fourth—Reduction by one-half of the number of royal guards, which the Nitti Government established for its Socialist supporters, and the carabinieri and another State police force, the botti, constituting in all 100,000 men on the Government's payroll, or 50 per cent. in excess of any real need, the jobs being held by political hangers of the various governments.

### Balance Budget in Two Years.

"Italy's budget can and will be balanced inside of two years," Premier Mussolini told the Cabinet when these initial measures were decided upon. "No such exorcism has ever been seen."

Returning the railways to private ownership means saving at least a billion lire yearly out of the deficit, and the thousands of unnecessary Socialist employees who are now hoping to hold their jobs by becoming Fascist.

These reforms will be sprung upon the Chamber next week. If they are not approved Premier Mussolini intends to dissolve the Chamber. But evidence is accumulating daily that the Chamber will bow to Italy's strong man.

The popular party, which is to say the Catholic party, representing the largest group in the present Chamber, is for Mussolini's reforms, but it will oppose vigorously any election law changes, according to a statement made by its leader, Don Sturzo, to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent. He announced that before the members of his party accepted the present holders of port-

## Italy Will Ask America to Admit More Workers

ROME, Nov. 10 (Associated Press).—The new Italian Government plans to ask the United States to increase the annual quota of Italian emigrants allowed to enter from 42,000 to 100,000. The proposal will be based upon "the great qualities of the Italian workers, especially in agricultural pursuits." A plan also will be submitted for an investigation of the character of each emigrant before he is permitted to go aboard ship, such inquiry being conducted jointly by Italian officials and representatives of the American Government.

folios they would have to promise not to touch the election law except in technical details, and also promise to dissolve the Fascist as a military organization.

"The Popular party," said Don Sturzo, whose organization includes more than a million Catholic voters, "approves the Mussolini program in the main, and, in fact, it is in great part the program the party has advocated for the last three years. But, while approving, we fail to see the possibility of carrying out some of the projects, like that of railways, which is problematical; because there is not enough capital in our banks, and Italy wants no foreign capital in these enterprises. Besides, capital will be shy when there is a possibility of political changes which might endanger the capital invested."

### Catholics Demand Guarantees.

Don Sturzo said he did not foresee any important obstacle to the Catholic ideal that the masses should be represented and politically educated by the leaders of the Popular party. Speaking of the prospects of the Fasci ceasing war against the Catholic cooperatives and trade unions, Don Sturzo said: "We have suffered in certain districts at the hands of the Fascisti, and therefore, we have requested certain guarantees from Mussolini and intend to press the matter still further. But the question is a psychological one. No body can expect that a war which has been waged for two years against our liberties, and which has not been stopped by a magical wave of Mussolini's hand, the spirit of warring antagonism which has been like a disease in Italy must die as gradually."

"Neither can one expect this political convulsion to solve Italy's fundamental problem, which is financial and economic and depends not entirely upon internal politics, but upon the solution of questions like reparations, interrelated debts and the resumption of free commercial exchanges between Europe and America. The Popular party regards Italy's future with great confidence. It will preserve its program unchanged, and it is ready to give full support to the Mussolini Government in accordance with the resolution adopted by the party November 1, which called for the return to order, the reconstruction of workers' organizations, respect for constitutional liberties, financial reconstruction and respect for Christian ethics."

### ERSKINE CHILDERS, IRISH REBEL LEADER, CAUGHT

Companions in Dublin Shoot Up Portobello Barracks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Dublin, Nov. 10.

Ersine Childers, the intellectual force of the anti-Free State political and military elements who since August has inspired and directed the rebel campaign in Waterford, Kerry and Cork, and whom Arthur Griffith dubbed a "damned Englishman," was captured this morning at Roundwood, County Wicklow. Government forces raided the home of his cousin, Robert Barton, a signer of the Free State treaty, and found Childers with loaded revolvers in his possession. He surrendered peacefully.

David Robinson, brother of Seamus Robinson, the Tipperary republican leader, and chief of the irregulars in the North Wexford district, was taken with Childers, besides workmen on the Barton farm.

The capture of Childers removes the real brain of the anti-treaty party. Until after the fall of the Four Courts in Dublin he edited *The Republic of Ireland*, which was a powerful factor in maintaining the anti-treaty spirit. The Free State troops yesterday arrested P. Whelan, a member of the rebel executive and commandant at Waterford.

## ALLIES AWAIT TURK REPLY TO DEMANDS

London Hears Situation Is More Serious Than During Former Crisis.

### NEWS OF HARRINGTON

Naval Wireless at Work, but Other Communication Is Interrupted.

### CABINET HOLDS SESSION

Makes No Report on the Exact Status; Kemal Asks Aid of Bolsheviks.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Nov. 10.

The British Foreign Office managed late this afternoon to get in touch with Gen. Harrington, in charge of the British forces at Constantinople, but the General's message was of such a nature as to cause officials to say that the situation in the Near East was ominously grave—even more so than during the last crisis there.

An Athens dispatch asserts that the allied commissioners have received a note from Mustafa Kemal Pasha insisting that they evacuate Constantinople at once.

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Associated Press).—Telegraphic communication between London and Constantinople continues interrupted. The only news that is coming in is reaching London slowly and through devious routes.

Dispatches received by naval wireless indicated that the Allied commissioners still were awaiting a definite reply from the Ankara Government to their demand that the Turks recede from their practical repudiation of the Mudros and Mudanya conventions.

That the situation continues strained is shown by the fact that the Earl of Derby, Secretary of War, was compelled to cancel a political engagement to-night and his explanation was that things were in such shape as to make his presence at the War Office imperative.

The Cabinet, with all members present, held a two hour session to-day. It is understood that no minutes are kept at any of the Bonar Law Cabinet meetings and that any news given to the press will be given by the Ministers separately as they see fit. No record of the proceedings is distributed, as was the custom under Lloyd George. One thing on which members of the Government were outspoken was that full power to declare a state of siege in Constantinople had been granted the Allied High Commissioners and the military commanders. The officials professed ignorance, however, as to whether this power had been exerted. The Daily News reports that the Ankara Government has asked the Soviet Government at Moscow whether the Russian Bolsheviks "will adhere to the Russo-Turkish military agreement in the event of war." This report said Moscow

## LLOYD GEORGE HONOR LIST MAKES BIRKENHEAD EARL

Viscounts Include Lee of Fareham and Leverhulme—Four New Peers Created—Winston Churchill Becomes Member of the Order of Companions of Honor.

LONDON, Nov. 10 (Associated Press).—Viscount Birkenhead is created an Earl by the honors list of former Prime Minister Lloyd George, issued to-day, and Baron Lee of Fareham is made a Viscount.

Viscount Farquhar is created an Earl and Baron Leverhulme such adherents. Viscount. The following are made peers: Sir John Bethell, Sir Joseph Maclay, Lieut-Col. Francis Midday and Sir Edward Gouding, barrister and M. P. for Worcester.

In the long list of political honor for services rendered the Coalition Government Winston Spencer Churchill, former Secretary for the Colonies, is made a member of the order of the Companions of Honor, which was created by King George in June, 1917, and is restricted to fifty members. The order carries with it no title and is conferred for "eminent services of national importance." It ranks next to and immediately after the first class of the Order of the British Empire.

Viscount Birkenhead is one of the foremost legal minds of the British Empire. As Sir Frederick Smith he was

had replied affirmatively, but the correspondence understood that silence was not to be taken the form of lending troops to the Turks, as the Soviets fear that this would affect Russia's individual interests with other nations.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 9 (Associated Press).—The Allied High Commissioners this afternoon handed a note to the Ankara representative body demanding the repeal of all measures relating to the customs, the public debt and the sanitary and other services which conflict with the capitulations and the stipulations of the Mudros armistice agreement of 1918. Otherwise, says the note, the commissioners will be compelled to refer to their governments for necessary action.

The allied Generals arranged a meeting with Rafet Pasha, the Nationalist Governor here, to whom they will submit minimum demands to insure the safety of the troops and efficient control of the poles and gendarmerie. They will also discuss the Kemalist encroachments upon the Channak neutral zone.

### AMERICAN SUPPLIES ARRIVE AT SALONIKA

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Salonika, Nov. 10.—R. M. Davidson of Ashland, Ky., Near East Relief representative here, completed unloading 1,000 tons of supplies to-day for use in the refugee camps. This is the most important relief shipment yet received in Salonika and insures carrying out the American committee's program pending the arrival of American Red Cross shipments from the United States.

Mr. Davidson is leaving to-night for Constantinople to obtain additional and much needed supplies of vaccines and medicines. He reports that conditions at Kavala and Dedegach are quite as serious as here. At Kavala a committee of American tobacco men are doing heroic work in distributing supplies to the refugees. At Dedegach Dr. W. V. M. Wright of Philadelphia is directing the American relief effort.

Jane Margulies of New York, representing the American Joint Distribution Committee, arrived to-day to investigate the condition of Jewish refugees. The Jewish community here, which numbers about 48,000, has offered the Government 500,000 drachmas a month on condition that they be not asked to open their homes to the refugees under the compulsory hospitality law.

## BRITISH CAMPAIGN SUDDENLY SLUMPS

Big Three Leaders Handicapped by Colds and Public Apathetic.

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Colds and sore throats have caused a slump in the general elections campaign. With Prime Minister Bonar Law under doctor's orders to remain in bed two days, former Prime Minister Lloyd George cancelling an important speaking engagement in Wales to-morrow and Herbert Asquith unable to visit his constituents in Paisley to-night the fireworks are left to Lord Birkenhead, Winston Churchill and Lord Curzon in a controversy over responsibility for the September 15 manifesto in which Great Britain called upon its Dominions for support in the Near East.

Although only a few days remain before voting (November 15) the public pulse is not appreciably quickening. A substantial Tory lead is generally accepted, the only doubt centering upon its majority, if any, over all other parties.

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ties combined. The campaign has developed no real issues. All factions save the "labor" groups, which most authorities agree is fading, seem content to await the opening of Parliament, where the actual fight will be staged.

Three effects of factors are difficult to analyze: First, the great change that came with the division of parties since the 1918 election; second, many three-cornered fights; and third, the tendency toward united action by Conservatives and Liberals wherever there is a slight fight against Labor.

The Outlook, a conservative prognosticator, has slightly increased last week's estimated Unionist strength and now concedes 22 seats. It gives Labor 117, the Independent Liberals 55, the National Liberals (Lloyd Georgians) only 15 and the Independents, including Mr. Lloyd George's Unionist followers, 12. Other estimates cut Labor down to scarcely more than 100, slightly increasing the Independent Liberals, but they keep the Conservatives around 200 with the Lloyd Georgians considerably less than 100.

LONDON, Nov. 10.—Mr. Lloyd George, speaking at Swansea to-day, called the Labor party's proposal of a capital levy "cruel, unconsidered and illtimed." If Russia, which at one time was the granary of Europe, could not feed its own people to-day under Communism, how, he asked, can this little densely populated country, which even now has to bring two-thirds of its food across the ocean, hope to do it?

"Russia will recover," Mr. Lloyd George said. "She has fine resources. But if disaster fell upon the country through a false step in dealing with the delicate machinery which grinds the corn for the people it would not recover."

The former Prime Minister predicted that the Labor party would suffer a bad defeat at the coming elections, and said: "I think the time has come for the union of the Progressives of all parties for the purpose of defending the cause of progress against reaction. . . . It is a crime against the country to divide the forces that are resisting the attempt to Russinize Great Britain. Reaction is as dangerous as revolution because it leads to revolution. I say to the Liberals: If you can get help from moderate Laborites and Progressive Conservatives, do not permit the stupidity of refusing it."

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# The Worker's Right To A "Living Wage"

Every rational human being in this country stands for a wage that will give American workers an American living. President Harding and Secretary of Labor Davis have recently gone further and declared publicly that American workmen should have not merely a "living" but a "savings" wage. In the face of this comes the ruling of the Railroad Labor Board which declares that "the theory of 'the living wage' if carried to its legitimate conclusion would wreck every railroad in the United States and if extended to other industries would carry them into communistic ruin." It will be noted that what the Board opposes is not "a living wage" but the theory of "the living wage."

Read THE LITERARY DIGEST this week and learn what the press of the country thinks of the Labor Board's decision, and also the various interpretations of a living wage made by Labor journals and the press generally.

You will also be interested in these news features:

### Can a Woman Run a Home and a Job Too?

She can if she has brains, replies Carolyn Wells; but this critic of human nature adds: "Few women have brains." Can a woman have a career in business or the professions, and still be a good housewife? This article consists of letters received by the "Digest" from 250 prominent women, such as Carolyn Wells, Lillian Moller Gilbreth, Mrs. Robert E. Peary, Madam Nazimova, Marguerita Sylva, Anna E. Olson, Anne Rogers Minor, Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, Mary Roberts Rinehart, Madam Johanna Gaski, Maude Ballington Booth, Helen M. Gardner. The article has a very real importance for several million American women. To get an opinion upon the subject, the "Digest" addressed a letter to the married women in the current edition of the American "Who's Who," and the answers received are from women of various professions and businesses.

### Colored Map of Turkey in Transition

showing the full extent of Turkish territory in 1922; the territory it lost in the Balkan War of 1913, and after the World War, according to the treaty of Sevres. This map is accompanied by several smaller maps and a descriptive article showing how the "Sick Man of Europe" is recovering.

### Join the Red Cross This Week

Beginning Armistice Day, November 11th, and closing Thanksgiving Day, November 30th, the American Red Cross calls to every man, woman, boy, and girl to enroll. Ministries of the Red Cross are given freely and tenderly to the needy of every race, every religion, every nationality. Now it asks for your membership and support. Let the response be unanimous.

### Here Are Other Articles That You Will Read With Deep Interest

A Rockefeller Hits Labor Abuses—Prodding the Turks With Seven Points—Why Kansas Bans the Klan—Italy's "Black Shirt" Government—Identifying Cows by Nose-Prints—Making Roquefort Cheese in America—Radio as You Ride—Our "Colossal Hodgepodge" of Marriage Laws—Why Young Folks Neglect Religion—Topics of the Day—An Unusually Fine Collection of Interesting Illustrations.

### There's a Laugh In Every Line of "Fun From the Press"

If you have not already seen it, don't fail to do so. Many theaters throughout the country which are not already doing so are arranging to show this new series of films. More than likely YOUR FAVORITE THEATER IS SHOWING IT. "Fun From the Press" is a one-hundred-per-cent "Literary Digest" product and the only motion-picture film with which THE LITERARY DIGEST has any connection whatever, which is in itself a guaranty that it is a quality product, free from a single objectionable or risqué feature, yet thoroughly accomplishing its purpose—to make you laugh long and heartily. The Literary Digest, Producers: W. W. Hodkinson Corporation, Distributors. Passed by the National Board of Motion Picture Review; recommended by the Better Films Committee.

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